

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By an order of the War Department it is announced that, as all the Rebel armies east of the Mississippi have surrendered, all Rebels in arms in that section after June 1, 1865, will be treated as outlaws.

Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, is being rapidly depopulated, nearly all the prisoners confined there having expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance and return to their former homes.

The Washington National Intelligencer says that the ram Stonewall was supplied with coal at Nassau, and that the act will lead to a remonstrance by our Government.

It is reported here that a detachment of cavalry is in pursuit of Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, who was last heard from when about leaving Spartanburg.

Gen. Schofield has placed the railroads in North Carolina at the disposal of the refugees and soldiers of that State to enable them to return to their homes.

Secretary Stanton announces that the much-talked-of Grand Review will take place at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday next week.

Gov. Vance has been arrested at the house of his father-in-law, in Buncombe County, N. C. It is said he is to be tried for treason.

Gen. McDowell left San Francisco last Saturday evening, for a tour of inspection through Lower California.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis is to be confined at Fortress Monroe until his trial at Washington.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our latest dates from Havana are to May 13. The most important item of news is the account of the recent movements of the Rebel pirate Stonewall. She left Tenerife on April 1, arrived at Bermuda on April 20, from thence proceeded to Nassau, which port she was unable to enter on account of the bar; she, therefore, after waiting two or three days, sailed for Havana, where she met with a very sympathetic reception.

The American Consul sent the U. S. mail steamer Columbia to Key West, to put Commodore Strickland on his guard. The Columbia returned to Havana on May 12. On May 13, the U. S. frigate Powhatan, Capt. Worden, arrived at Havana, and the gunboat Arcturion was outside. The Arcturion had captured off Key West an English blockade runner, with two mysterious passengers and in \$300,000 specie.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Tuesday evening a colored man entered a street car in Philadelphia and refused all entreaties to leave. Thereupon the conductor, fearing a trial for ejectment, drew the car off the track, detached the horses, and left the negro in undisturbed possession. At 2 p. m. yesterday he was still enjoying it.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the rascal or rascals engaged in the late nefarious attempt to throw a Washington train off the track near New Brunswick.

It is understood that the President on Tuesday rescripted the sentences of the Indiana conspirators, Bowles and Milligan, from Friday next to the 23d of June, and commuted that of Horsey to imprisonment for life.

A delegation of twenty citizens of North Carolina, invited by President Johnson to confer on the subject of reconstruction, have arrived in Washington. They report the greatest discontent prevailing in the State.

The scarcity and high price of flour at Boise City, Idaho, culminated on the 1st of April in a popular outbreak and raid upon the flour stores. The disturbance was quelled and the price of flour reduced.

Advices from San Francisco to the 16th, state that the city election was not proceeding quietly, and would probably result in the success of the People's Union ticket. The vote was light.

General Johnston is said to be at Charlotte, N. C. He made application to the United States authorities to be permitted to go to Canada, but was refused. He now intends going to Florida.

There are six hundred miles of streets in the City of Brooklyn, as ascertained by actual surveys by direction of the Common Council Committee on remanaging and renumbering the streets.

The Kentucky Legislature assembled on the 16th, but no quorum was present. Chief-Justice Bullitt is to be tried on the charge of conspiracy against the Government.

The Board of Education met last evening. Reports were received from the Supply and Finance Committees, and a resolution regarding salaries laid over.

Mayor Lincoln of Boston has refused to sign the order authorizing the opening of the Public Library on Sunday.

Dr. J. Foster Jenkins having resigned the office of General Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, John S. Blackford of Boston is his successor.

Railroad and telegraphic communication is being extended in North Carolina, and affairs are beginning, in that regard, to assume their ancient aspect.

The term "Atlas" has been dropped from the name of The Albany Atlas and Argus, and that sheet will hereafter be known simply as The Albany Argus.

It is not yet determined whether Davis will be arraigned for murder or treason. If the former, he will have a separate trial.

The "dead-lock" in the Jersey City Common Council still continues. Two hundred and fifty-seven ballots have been taken.

Union meetings are being held throughout North Carolina. A large gathering was to convene at Raleigh on the 11th.

The steamship Nova Scotian from Liverpool May 4, reached Father Point yesterday afternoon. Her cargo is anticipated.

California is jubilant over the capture of the Rebel President. The people of Sacramento hang him in effigy.

Gen. Sherman is expected in Washington on Friday or Saturday. He will leave immediately on a visit to Ohio.

A letter from Jeff. Davis is said to have been

found on Booth's body, implicating the former in the conspiracy.

The forthcoming amnesty proclamation is said to be in type, and its promulgation is momentarily expected.

The steamer America sailed from San Francisco on the 13th, with over 600 passengers for New-York.

The Ship-Owners' Association met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Scotia sailed from this port yesterday, with a large passenger list and \$300,000 in specie.

Lord Newry and August Belmont were among the passengers for Europe in the Scotia yesterday.

Gen. Terry reached Washington yesterday and left in the evening train for New-York.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and granted six licenses.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$1,361,400.

Gov. Fenton signed the new Registry bill on Saturday.

Gold opened yesterday at 139½, sold down to 139. The extreme quotations of the day were 139½ and 139. Government bonds opened heavy and declined 1 cent on the gold bonds on the news of the decline of the 5-20s in the European market, but after the Board the market rallied. Railway shares were freely hammered by the bears, both on cash and seller's option, at the First Board, and a decline of 1½ cent was made on the entire list. The continued drooping, but at the Second Board there was a sharp rally made on the entire list, but it did not hold, and immediately declined from 1½ per cent. Money has been easier today, and large amounts could not be had better than 5 per cent. Freight is a little firmer to-day. Sterling Exchange is inactive and nominal, with no demand.

An order has been issued from the War Department announcing that all persons found in arms against the United States, east of the Mississippi River, will hereafter be considered as guerrillas and punished with death.

Gen. Franz Sigel announces in the Baltimore Worker, of May 16, that he has become the editor and co-proprietor of that paper. The Worker was established in 1851, and has ever since unwaveringly fought for the principles of the anti-slavery party. It was for many years the only anti-slavery daily paper of Maryland, and it has always enjoyed the reputation of being among the best conducted and most spirited German papers of the Union. This reputation, we feel sure, will not only be maintained, but increased under its present editor.

We beg those of our City readers who fancy that our Municipal authorities can never do right, even by mistake, to read the Monday's proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, fully given in our last, and specially the report of the Finance Committee of that body on the Tax Levy for the current year and its Legislative revision. Amazing as it may seem, that document, though intended as a general apology for robbery and rottenness, contains much wholesome and pertinent truth. It is a fact that the Legislature altered the Tax Levy in many particulars, and we think often for the worse. It is a fact that appropriations were inserted which the City authorities had not publicly asked for, and that other items were increased, contrary to sound principle. The Legislature is empowered to scrutinize and revise the Tax Levy in the interest of our tax-payers and citizens, not that of contractors, office-holders, and jobbers. It has no moral right to insert therein one dollar which has not been responsibly required by the City Fathers. The habit of inserting items and enlarging others, at the beck of this or that head of a department or other functionary, is an abuse, which naturally tends to grow steadily in enormity and in cost. Whoever goes up to Albany to beg the Legislature to insert this item or increase that (no matter though it be to increase the pay of the Common Council itself) is *prima facie* a robber, and should be sent home with the largest possible flea in either villainous ear.

It has been abundantly proved that the correction at Albany of even the most glaring Municipal abuses is a task of extreme difficulty. Take the City Advertising for example: The Common Council, Board of Supervisors and certain Heads of Departments, have been accustomed to advertise without stint or discretion. At least \$100,000 per annum is habitually paid for Advertising in sheets without character, without circulation, without fitness for this service, and some of them filled to the brim with the rankest treason. The Common Council might have stopped this, but would not—nay, it was directly responsible for a good share of it. At length, the Legislature interposed, and directed that the City Advertising should be confined to the four dailies of largest circulation that would do it for a stipulated price. Those journals were, after needless hesitation and delay, finally designated. Now, if the Common Council and Board of Supervisors had, in conformity to this most righteous and wholesome provision of law, withdrawn their designation of other journals as "Corporation papers," and all authorization of Advertising in any but the four aforesaid, a very great saving of public money would have been effected. But the thieves in and out of those Municipal bodies combined to defeat this reform, *hæc* thus far defeated it, and will defeat it indefinitely. They know they are stealing; they mean to steal; they love to steal; they can and will steal.

How large a share of the proceeds go directly into the pockets of the Municipal partners in this wholesale, systematic robbery, we cannot say; but they are not accustomed to steal for the pure love of it, when they can at once gratify their propensity and fill their pockets: so we presume they take a share of the swag. If not, why do they persist in jerking it out of the treasury?

A word, now, as to their complaint of the proviso added to the Advertising item in the Tax bill: The Boards usually meet at 5 p. m., and sit some hours. The official report has then to be made out and duplicated; and it often covers a page in fine type of our great popular dailies. It has been found a physical impossibility to print uniformly this page of not particularly lively matter in next morning's issue of the live journals. But the Boards—eager to do their worst to defeat and spite the Legislature—have tried to establish the rule that, if not printed the next morning, it shall

not be paid for. This is a palpable and palpably bad thing, by providing that the journals shall have twelve hours wherein to put in type this mass of matter, or they shall not be required to issue it the next morning after its concoction.

We know not how or with whom this provision originated, but it is clearly, palpably just. Yet the Report assails it, as though it were a monstrous act of legislative favoritism, asserts that it authorizes the newspapers to publish at their leisure, even two months after the proceedings are furnished them, and virtuously asks—

"Would these gentlemen refuse to insert in their newspapers a 'good paying advertisement' for a private individual, if the copy were not furnished them twelve hours in advance of the hour of publication?"

We are very happy in the opportunity afforded us to answer this question. Everybody else knows, if these gentlemen do not, that advertisements are constantly refused or deferred by all our leading journals because received too late for prompt insertion—that each journal is constantly warning the public that advertisements must be handed in at a reasonable hour or they cannot appear next morning. We will add that, if an advertisement of any kind of equal length with an average day's proceedings of the Common Council were handed in at our desk at the hour at which we usually receive those proceedings, we should be obliged, nine times in ten, to defer it a day, no matter how amply it should be paid for.

—We take leave, for the present, of our City Fathers, with an earnest assurance that the stealing majority of either Board includes some sharper scoundrels than we had previously supposed; and we offer this Report in evidence that this is so. It explains the support given to the reelection of its Chairman, Mr. Lewis R. Ryers, by the Republican corruptionists of his district.

We always suspected those gentlemen of being wise in their generation, and now we are sure of it. Witness the following extracts from Monday's doings. And first from the Report aforesaid:

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York do ordain as follows: 'Strike out the following words and figures under the head of City Contingencies, viz. Sixty thousand dollars (and insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit: seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). Thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) of which is for the payment of the expenses incurred in the obsequies of the late President, Abraham Lincoln.'

[If "the Ring" takes less than half that \$35,000, it is abominably cheated.] But the \$35,000 is only an installment. Look here:

In the Board of Aldermen: By Ald. Fylen, he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Kavanaugh (Secretary to the Special Committee to attend the funeral of our late President at Washington), for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars, for expenses incurred incidental to the action of said Committee."

Now is this all. In an earlier portion of the same proceedings, we find that Ald. Masterson moved that twenty-five thousand copies

"of the full and detailed report of the Committee having in charge the obsequies of our late lamented President, be printed and bound in neat and appropriate form for the use of the City Government and for placing in the public libraries."

which was carried of course, and will take not less than \$50,000 out of the City Treasury and put at least half of it into the treasury of "the Ring," while not a hundred copies of the entire \$25,000 will ever be glanced over by mortal eyes.

After this, it were needless to reproduce the resolves raising the salaries of "Three General Foremen of Roads and Avenues," "The Street Inspectors of the several Wards," "The Second Assistant Clerk in the Department of Finance," &c., &c. While the premium on Gold kept going up, salaries were raised because everything needed grew steadily dearer; now that the premium has fallen four-fifths, and everything else is falling with it or after it, the work of raising salaries goes on as bravely as ever.

—This single sitting of the Boards took not less than a Quarter of a Million Dollars needlessly, wantonly, wickedly, out of the pockets of our tax-payers to put most of it into the pool of "the Ring;" and next Monday the work will doubtless be resumed with equal avidity and audacity.

"How long, O Lord! how long!"

MR. LINCOLN'S FIRST CABINET.

The N. Y. Times of yesterday copies the gist of our remarks of Saturday on T. W.'s late statement on this subject, and adds the following:

"I am not likely to do 'great injustice to the memory of our late President' by statements and explanations made by himself, provided those statements and explanations are proper in themselves, and submitted sensibly."

The statement of THE TRIBUNE relating to Mr. A. H. Stephens is a surprise. Mr. Lincoln conversed freely with me on the subject of his Cabinet, at Springfield; but neither then nor subsequently was the name of Mr. Stephens mentioned.

"In our conversations, in reply to my earnest advocacy of Union men in Slave States for the Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln expressed his fears that on questions likely to arise, such men could not be relied upon. There were, however, two exceptions, viz.: Andrew Johnson and John M. Botts."

"Mr. Lincoln concurred with me in believing Mr. Johnson reliable, both against Rebellion and Slavery, and nearly or quite decided to invite him into the Cabinet."

"Mr. Lincoln decided, not at Washington, but in Springfield, to offer a seat to Mr. Gilmer, and I was the bearer of his letter to Mr. Gilmer. The letter (which Mr. Lincoln read to me) inquired the views entertained by Mr. Gilmer on the questions likely to vex the Government. Mr. Gilmer's reply (which he also read to me) was quite satisfactory; but subsequently, when the 'Border State Question' arose in Congress, Mr. Gilmer changed his ground, and then informed Mr. Lincoln that he could not favor a 'coercive policy.' This miserable delusion not only left Mr. Gilmer and others out of the Cabinet but took them out of the Union."

Remarks.

If any explanation is needed of the fact that Mr. Lincoln did not discuss the merits of Mr. A. H. Stephens with T. W., it will probably be found in the fact that the former was already aware that Mr. S. had decided to "go with his State," and was of course out of the question.

The remarkable facility and convenience of T. W.'s memory are already well known. There lives no witness able to deny that he did, at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1864, "insist" that Andrew Johnson was eminently fitted for a place in Mr. Lincoln's prospective Cabinet, nor that Mr. Lincoln concurred, pronouncing "Mr. Johnson reliable, both against Rebellion and Slavery;" yet consider the intrinsic probabilities of the case:

Mr. Johnson had supported the Nebraska bill and the Leecompton Constitution. He had supported Jeff. Davis's ultra pro-Slavery resolves of the session of 1859-60, which he professedly intended to read to the Senate.

He had supported John C. Breckinridge for President in the Presidential canvass just terminated. And he had, as yet, made none of the memorable speeches wherein he declared his purpose to stand unflinchingly by the Union in the life-or-death struggle about to be forced upon it by Slavery. If, then, such conversation as is set forth above was had, in December, 1860, between Mr. Weed and the President elect, and if Mr. Lincoln then and there pronounced Mr. Johnson (whom he had not seen in many years, and with whom he had no intimacy) "reliable both against Rebellion and Slavery," his prescience must have been supernatural.

But all this is aside from the main question. T. W. had asserted, in his former recollections, that Mr. Lincoln had resolved at Springfield to invite Southern Unionists to seats in his Cabinet, but that, after his arrival at Washington, this purpose was overruled by what are termed radical influences. Here are his precise words:

"In December, 1860, the President elect was strongly inclined, if indeed, he did not absolutely decide, to invite Andrew Johnson to a seat in his Cabinet. His purpose and policy, however, relating to Union statesmen in Border Slave States was changed at Washington by the same influence which attempted to exclude the delegates from those States from the National Convention."

Now compare this with T. W.'s later recollections above, and note the discrepancy. It was not, it now appears, Mr. Lincoln that changed his purpose, but "Mr. Gilmer and others" that declined seats in his Cabinet, under "this miserable delusion" about "a coercive policy"—that is to say: unless the new President would agree beforehand that the Slave Power might repudiate the Federal Constitution and Union and violate the laws with impunity. And this later recollection is the true one. Mr. Lincoln never declined to invite "Southern Unionists" to seats in his Cabinet. Up to the last moment, he would have rejoiced to secure their co-operation, if it could have been obtained without the sacrifice of vital principle and paramount duty. But he had been elected to discharge the high responsibilities of the Presidency, which involved the "coercion" of those who should persistently, defiantly undertake to subvert the laws and dissolve the Union.

The "Southern Unionists" of that day insisted that the Union was to be saved only by a direct, open, flagrant repudiation of the cardinal Republican principle—that which pledged the new Administration to resist the further diffusion of Slavery under our National flag. They insisted that we should accept and support the Crittenden Compromise, so called, whereby all our National Territories southward of the parallel of 36° 30' should be made over in fee simple to Slavery. "T. W." publicly and privately urged submission to this monstrous exaction. The great body of the Republicans indignantly protested against any such surrender. Many Southern Unionists were misled by T. W.'s attitude and arguments into a belief that they had only to stand firm for a division of the Territories, and the incoming President and his party would give way to them. Their mistake was a sad one, and it has cost a great many precious lives. It is not likely to be repeated.

We repeat that President Lincoln was not induced to change his "purpose and policy" with regard to calling Southern Unionists into his first Cabinet. He did call them, but called in vain. Only by surrendering at discretion, and making the Administration practically theirs, not his, could he have obtained their co-operation.

THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

The American Churches, in the progress of the war, have become more and more unanimous in their opposition to Slavery. Some of them were Abolition Churches at the outbreak of the war, repudiating all communion with Slaveholders; others became anti-slavery Churches in the course of the war; others expressed, at least, their desire for the extirpation of Slavery in both Church and State. Together, these three classes embrace nearly every religious denomination of the United States, with the exception of the Roman Catholics, whose bishops—with a few honorable exceptions—have been silent on the Slavery question, and of whose papers at least one-half have been in open sympathy with the Slaveholders and their Rebellion.

The annual Assemblies of the Churches have therefore reason this year to rejoice at the overthrow of the Rebellion and of Slavery, and at the part which they have taken in the good work. Instead of the Loyalty and Slavery questions, which for four years have occupied in their deliberations so prominent a place, they will have now, like the nation at large, to occupy themselves with the reconstruction of the South.

The subject is one of the profoundest interest for every American Church. Anti-slavery Christians must feel a burning desire to give to the people of the South a religion which will not, by its silence or by an open complicity, encourage the selling of human beings, the prohibition of education and instruction, the indecencies of the slave-mart, and so many other abominations connected with Slavery. Christian patriots will rejoice at an opportunity to aid in reconstructing the Union on a more substantial and more durable basis than it ever rested on before, and in thus strengthening the power and the influence of that country which is, at the present time, the banner-bearer among the nations of civil and religious liberty. In working for these ends, the members of each denomination have the just and natural satisfaction of extending their own denominational territory to the utmost limits of the United States.

We, therefore, expect that most of the religious assemblies which will meet in the course of the present year will occupy themselves, in some shape or other, with the Reconstruction question. Some have indulged the hope that the distinctive church organizations of the South may renounce their separate organization and return in a body to the communion of their brethren in the Northern States. In some instances, this may possibly be effected. The Protestant Episcopal Church, for instance, has never troubled itself much about the Slavery question,

and the Southern churches and dioceses, in organizing a Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States, expressly declared that, but for the political separation of their States from those of the North, they would not have thought of ecclesiastical disunion.

Of the Lutherans in the Seceded States, at least one-half, and especially those who were natives of Germany, have never joined the Lutheran Church of the Confederate States, which, consisting only of the Synods of Virginia, North and South Carolina, will hardly long survive the Rebellion. But the animosity of the Southern Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, against their brethren in the North, will not be overcome so eagerly. There are some, again, as the Southern Methodist Bishop Soule of Tennessee, who have expressed the opinion that, on the part of the South, no great opposition would be made to an ecclesiastical reunion; but many more, it is to be presumed, will agree with The North Carolina Presbyterian, which in a late number thus expressed itself on the subject:

"We cannot be too thankful that, in the providence of God, we are separated from them. Better, far better, would it be for our future spiritual welfare to be even subjugated by their civil power, if so that we keep ourselves distinct in matters of faith and church government, than ever to strike hands with them again in common ecclesiastical association."

It may, however, be that the wonderful change in Southern opinion, which is already manifesting itself in Southern policies, will be equally efficient as regards the Southern Churches. We already learn from Northern clergymen who have recently visited towns of the Southern Confederacy, that a longer intercourse with Northerners dispelled the calumnies which had been heaped upon Northern Churches, and that the opposition to a reunion began to decline. East Tennessee has just organized an annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be fully represented in the New-School and the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assemblies. Other Rebel States will soon follow this example; and, if the pro-Slavery churches should persist in endeavoring to keep up a separate organization, they will soon see the establishment of Loyal Churches at all the important places of the South.

Theatricals.

The innocent portion of the theatrical community may perhaps be surprised to learn that the "season" at the Winter Garden closed last evening. The regular dramatic amusements of the year at that pleasant house of entertainment came abruptly to an end. The curtain fell last night, definitively, upon the series of attractions which Mr. Stuart had provided for the current term of his management. The performances were suspended, and the establishment was given over to the annual suspension—for a greater or less period—of all business. We hasten to add, however, that in this instance the period is decidedly less than any which has hitherto fallen within our observation. The Winter Garden closed, it is true, last evening; but it will nevertheless open again to-night, for a new "season"—probably for what is technically known as the "Summer season." To all excepting those most nearly concerned, the hiatus will therefore be imperceptible; and to render it still less violent, the same performances, unchanged in every particular, as those with which we must designate as the last "season" will be continued. The recent season terminated with "The Grey Lady of Penarvon," and that same piece will be entertainingly revived, with all the original effects of scenery, music, etc.; and even with the original cast of characters. In fact, the performance to-night will be in no respect different from what it would have been if the lapse of an interval between "seasons" had not taken place at all. Ah, well! we have become too much accustomed to the fact of these theatrical "early-closing" movements to be much affected thereby; but to the motives of them we can never make ourselves sufficiently accustomed to let them pass without some sign of reproach and indignation. And we have this to say, with sincere regret, that perhaps the last management we should have suspected of willingness to adopt a practice which no argument can authorize and which no special pleading can justify, is the management of the Winter Garden.

The Means.

SIR: Permit me to make some observations, through the columns of your paper, on the letter of Junius, which appears in THE TRIBUNE of this morning. Your correspondent, I have little doubt, is an artist of the same profession, whose reputation is yet to be made. He has arrived at the conclusion that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Keen were great actors, and that now, in their mature age, are both beneath contempt. That is, in a sentence, the purport of Junius's criticism on the two artists in question, on whom the lovers of Shakespearean representation have, all but unanimously, lavished their encomiums for more than a third of a century.

While I am free to admit that both Mr. and Mrs. Keen have lost somewhat of their youthful vigor, and perhaps also of their fine appreciation in their representation of many of Shakespeare's younger characters, I cannot see on what grounds—except those of downright presumption—any critic can take upon himself to say that all the world beside himself has been mistaken for 30 years. But your correspondent is quite positive on this point. He places himself in exactly the same category that the fanatic was in who declared that he was the only sane person in existence—all the rest of the world was mad.

I have only one word more to say in regard to your correspondent's position on the subject of these world-renowned artists. Instead of disappointment at the falling powers of the Keans, which I was fully prepared to meet with, on witnessing their representations of the leading characters in King John, after a lapse of a dozen years, I was most agreeably surprised to find so little to complain of. Yours, &c., H. B.

Information Wanted.

SIR: Information is wanted of two young men named John R. Stewart and Barton Harvey, who enlisted in the 8th New-York Cavalry, Co. D, and served in said regiment through its several battles until the 29th day of June, 1864, when they were captured by the Rebels while on a raid with Wilson at a place called Stony Creek Station, and were taken to Andersonville, where they remained until October, 1864, when they were removed to Florence, S. C., since which time their friends have no knowledge of them or of their whereabouts. Any information from any returned soldier, or from any source whatever, concerning the above-named young men, whether dead or alive, will be very thankfully received by their friends at home. If any can be had, please address by letter through the mail, R. J. Stewart, Oneida, Madison County, N. Y. Oneida, May 14, 1865. Editors please copy.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED.—Officers Horbitt and Muller of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested a young man named Frank Burns, formerly a bartender in a saloon in Catharine-st. A few days since the prisoner entered a Catholic institution in West Hoboken, of which the Rev. Father Victor is principal, and, during the temporary absence of the latter, broke open one of his trunks and stole therefrom \$400 in treasury notes. Burns then came to the city and, having purchased a suit of clothes, spent the remainder in riotous living. He was taken to Hudson County, N. J., for trial.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The Rebellion East of the Mississippi.

IT IS DECLARED ENDED.

No Quarter to be Shown Armed Rebels After June 1.

MUSTERING OUT OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17, 1865. A general order has been issued from the War Department as follows:

All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi River having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the arms of the United States under agreements of parole and disarmament, and there being now no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi River, it is ordered that from and after the 1st day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States or who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi River, will be regarded as guerrillas and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all the United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

According to an order of the War Department, the Adjutant-General has been directed to commence mustering honorably out of service, all general, field, and staff officers, who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

IT WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT WEEK.

Official. WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, May 17—10:40 p. m. Major-Gen. DIX, New-York: A review of the gallant armies now assembling around Washington, will take place here on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the 23d and 24th inst.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17, 1865. ARRIVAL OF GEN. TERRY. Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry and staff arrived here to-day from North Carolina. The party left in the evening train for New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE. Within the last 45 days 30 new districts for the collection of Internal Revenue, have been ordered in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Mississippi. Revenue officers have been appointed, and the collection of revenue from these lately Rebel Districts is already commencing.

GEN. SHERMAN. Gen. Sherman will be up to the city to-morrow.

THE MASONS. The Masonic Order have purchased the large lot on the corner of F and Ninth-st., and intend to erect a National Masonic Temple there.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIONISTS. It is understood that President Johnson has sent for the editor of The Raleigh Standard and other Union men of North Carolina for a personal conference.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION. The President's forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation is already in type, and the proof-sheets have been under consideration for several days by the Cabinet. It is understood that it will proffer the oath of allegiance to all who have served in the Rebel armies up to a certain grade, and, when accepted, to constitute a full exchange and pardon.

It is also stated that the full scope and the limitations of Gen. Grant's Sherman terms of Amnesty are to be deferred to, while those officers who shall have been convicted of the horrible cruelties perpetrated upon our prisoners, will be tried, and if convicted, punished. Its publication is momentarily expected.

JEFF. DAVIS. An officer up from Fortress Monroe states that preparations are making there for confining Jeff. Davis until such time as his presence shall be required for trial here.

A RELIC. The War Department has received the butt of a tree some two feet through, from in front of one of our earthworks on the old battle-field of Spotsylvania, from which the tree-top had been literally shot off with bullets. Twenty-eight pounds of leaden balls have been picked out and yet hundreds remain imbedded in the splintered wood. It attracts general attention.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. The right wing of Gen. Sherman's Army, commanded by Major-Gen. John A. Logan, is not expected to arrive at Alexandria before Friday or Saturday. The headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee under charge of Capt. Taggart, has been established at the Mansion House, Alexandria, and the headquarters of the Sixteenth Corps on King-st., at the same place. Gen. Sherman's headquarters have been prepared for his reception, and are situated in an orchard a short distance outside of Alexandria.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS. It has been determined to fill the offices of Assessors and Collectors in the late insurrectionary districts, when created, with local Union men, as far as practicable.

FROM RALEIGH. Raleigh papers of the 12th have been received here to-night. They contain nothing of special interest.